Medical.

E UNFORTUNATE.
EDIES, NEW REMEDIES
Gibbon's Dispensary,

RNEY STREET,
COMMERCIAL,
Established in 1854,
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, such as Gonor-
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Skin Diseases (of
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Horrible Diseases.
usands of persons, both male and fe-
who are suffering out a miserable exist-
cts of secret indulgences, or from virus
al taint and their broken-down constitu-
ng them for the happiness of marriage
e of life. In this horrid situation those
death closes the scene. Let parents,
s, attend to those who are suffering with
rrible life-destroying maladies—ere that
r and cured before it be too late. Send
y to Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has
ease his especial study for years, and who
s the most inveterate cases without mer-
rious drugs. It is important to those
, or to those who are interested in the
friends, to be careful of the many pre-
tenders in all cities, publishing their skill
ds in a few days, imposing upon the
the names of eminent physicians from
r places. Be therefore careful and make
you may fall into the hands of those

ual Weakness.
toms, the consequence of self-abuse. This
depraved sexual indulgence, is practised
both sexes to an almost unlimited extent,
unerring certainty, the following train
ms, unless combatted by scientific treat-
nt: Sallow countenance, dark spots under
s, head, ringing in the ears, noise like
aver and rattling of chariots, nervous
weakness of the limbs, confused vision,
loss of confidence, diffidence in so-
ety, a dislike to form new acquaintances

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1866.

Who the True Friends of the South Are.

Prior to the elections the Confederates had a faint hope that the Johnson party would succeed, yet that hope was accompanied by gloomy anticipations of the consequences which would follow, if, as it seemed probable, failure should ensue. The Richmond *Enquirer*, a short time ago, gave utterance to these unhappy vaticinations:

"There is some ground of hope that the thinking men of the North will see the importance of sustaining the President, and by their united efforts overcome the madness which seems to rule the hour there. Otherwise, may God save the country, for the success of Radicalism will only make the North a scene of wild anarchy and the South a second St. Domingo."

The Radicals are not greatly alarmed about the occurrence of the horrible scenes which the *Enquirer* predicts. Now that the triumph of Radicalism, so called, is complete, what can the South do but take the terms offered her? It is impossible for her to obtain terms less objectionable. The conditions prescribed are marked by a leniency such as was never before exhibited by a Government that had conquered a great rebellion. Would not the Northern Democratic press evince a true friendship for the Southern States by ceasing to fulminate against the amendment, and by counseling the South to accept it? It were madness to oppose it longer. The South may indeed reject it, but she should remember that this sort of infatuation on her part was what caused the abolition of slavery. They are no friends of the Southern States who now counsel further resistance to the terms proposed by the people who subdued the rebellion.

Entirely Inadmissible.

The following statement is made in a late dispatch from Washington to a leading journal of New York:

"It is understood that the President is employing every leisure moment he can obtain in considering and preparing the political points of his forthcoming Annual Message to Congress, on which more than usual care will be expended. It is stated by those competent to know, that some of these points have already been made the subject of Cabinet consideration. The President will adhere most strenuously to the line of policy that had characterized his administration. It is believed that he will take the ground that, while the Constitution leaves it an open question for the Courts whether ordinary legislation is or is not binding while States are refused representation, that instrument is emphatic in its requirement that, in the preparation of amendments to the Constitution, all the States that claim the right shall be represented. The President will, therefore, urge the immediate admission of the loyal and qualified Senators and Representatives from all the now unrepresented States, in order that Congress may be enabled to prepare such amendments as the present condition of the country demands. He will also recommend that when Congress is organized according to his views of the constitutional requirement, amendments be prepared adjusting the questions of representation and taxation to meet the changed condition of the country. It is probable that the President will embody in his message, as a suggestion to Congress, the two propositions for amendment submitted last winter in his reported conversation with a prominent Senator. Those propositions were somewhat mutilated in their transmission at the time, and a correct version is, therefore, sent herewith, as follows:

Representatives shall be appointed among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of qualified male voters as prescribed by each State.

Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to the value of all property subject to taxation in each State.

It is altogether probable that the President may seek an escape from the difficulties which beset him by taking a course like that here indicated. But it can avail him nothing. It is as utterly impracticable as any one of the many other schemes in which he has so signally failed. The constitutional amendment has been endorsed by the people of all the loyal States. To that amendment Congress will therefore adhere. It could not now abandon it if it would. Besides, the idea of proposing amendments like those the President talks of, or any other amendments whatever, in the expectation that they could receive a two-thirds vote in Congress after the Southern members are admitted, is an absurdity worthy only of the person who suggests it. The President knows that the Southern members to a man, would vote against any proposition of the kind. He knows that they would vote for no amendments except to pay the rebel debt, to secure rebel pensions, or to gain some other similar advantage. For him to make such suggestions as these is therefore not only a piece of absurdity but a piece of dishonesty.

Several times the President has stated that after the South was admitted he would recommend to Congress the adoption of amendments similar to these. But from his duplicity heretofore it is impossible to believe him sincere in this. And if he were sincere in it, the amendments he suggests could never be secured. The rebels are not going to give up willingly the great political advantage which they derive from the representation and disfranchisement of the colored population. And the moment they get into Congress they will be able to successfully resist all attempts to amend Constitution so as to do justice to the North in the matter of representation. Therefore they will not get in until this thing is settled, and until they freely accept the terms prescribed by the representatives of the loyal people. President Johnson presented his plan. It has been rejected by an overwhelming vote. It is not now his time to speak.

Wicked Ambition Rebuked.

Andrew Johnson was elected November 8th, 1864, as an uncompromising Union man, to the Vice Presidency, and was inaugurated as such on the 4th of March, 1865, amid the curses, jeers and howls of the entire Democratic party, North and South. On the 14th day of April, he was elected to the Presidency by the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, and on the 15th he took the oath of office. During the following year, he conceived and attempted to carry into execution the idea of assassinating the glorious old party which had elevated him to the second place in the nation; the same which had preserved the Republic when assailed by traitors. Elevated to the *first* place by an assassin, he seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the belief that he owed a greater debt to Booth than to the people who had only set him up in the *second*. On the 6th day of November, 1866, less than two years from the date of his election, he was repudiated by an overwelming majority of the Northern people to whom he had referred his quarrel with Congress and the Union party. On the 7th of November, he sat in the White House at Washington, a President without a party—a pitiable spectacle of a broken-down aspirant for Dictatorial power, as powerless to shape the domestic policy of the Government as when he was an unambitious alderman of his native village. No politician in the United States, whether an honorable aspirant or wickedly ambitious, has ever received a more thorough rebuke than has Andrew Johnson in the fall elections. We say thorough, because the issues were never more clearly understood, and the people never more earnestly meant what they said than when they voted last Tuesday.

Johnson, besides having played the characters of constable, alderman, mayor, &c., undertook to act the role of "Moses crossing the Red Sea." He proved so poor an actor in that part that the Manager has found it necessary to set him back, like a boy in his reading exercises, to "Moses in the bulrushes." Small crafts should keep near the shore.

The "humble individual" may now speak of himself as the *humbled* individual.

The French Failure.

Jefferson Davis and the man at the White House are not the only—though they may claim to be the greatest—failures of the present age. There are others in the same line whose names will serve both to point many a moral and adorn many a tale. Conspicuous among the failures of the time is Louis Napoleon. Ten years ago he was a power in the world. Celebrated as a far-sighted statesman and held in awe as a powerful Emperor, the destinies of the nations seemed to be in his hands. But his factitious greatness has found its level, and his name is no more mewith terror or admiration. He has had his day.

Both in Europe and in America he has met a rebuff. He did not succeed in uniting the Rhenish Provinces to France, nor has Mexico become tributary to his Empire. In both these cases his failure has been humiliating. A monarch of smaller pretensions could not afford to fail so utterly. How great a fall then, for one who boasted himself the first monarch of the world.

His late august majesty got up a financial speculation by means of which he succeeded in making a show of some pretended claims on Mexico. He set out avowedly to get the money; in reality to get a foothold in that country. In the prosecution of both his real and avowed object he has failed. He has not yet collected that ten millions of dollars. Probably he will have to wait a long time yet for the money. It looks decidedly like a bad debt. He turns out to be a very poor collector. The Hapsburg puppet whom he fixed on the throne doesn't at all fancy an endless conflict with republicanism, and is going back to the country whence, as yet, the divine right of the despot is unquestioned. So both the great master and the little man have failed together. To get those ten millions Napoleon has expended fifty millions, and now he gets neither his pay nor his provinces; neither his dollars nor dependencies. This is probably the last very extensive speculation in which the little nephew of his great uncle will ever engage. He may conclude in future to avoid the mortification of failure by avoiding bold schemes for empire and renown.

The standing army of Sweden, which has hitherto consisted of about 50,000 men, is to be entirely re-organized, in order to increase its effective strength. Switzerland is also about to introduce a re-organization into her army; Austria is already engaged on a similar task; and part of the French press urges the re-organization of an army which has hitherto been regarded almost as a model for that of other nations.

The Yale law students have started a new secret society called the Justinian.

Who has Changed?

It is constantly urged by President Johnson and by those who advocate his policy that the views which have come to be regarded as distinctively his are in strict accordance with the Baltimore platform of 1864. In other words, the President claims that he has not changed since his election by the people to the Vice Presidential office, and that his present action is altogether consistent not only with his own utterances during the war, but also with the principles laid down by the Republican party at its last national convocation. We do not propose to controvert this assumption at the present time, but will content ourselves with showing what is involved in it.

The popular vote for Lincoln and Johnson was about twenty-two hundred thousand. It is to be taken for granted, therefore, that in 1864 Johnson and the voters upon the Republican ticket were in full accord. He and they, at that time, accepted the same formula of political principles and were agreed upon a future policy for the party and for the country. But since then Johnson and these multitudes of Republican voters have parted company; they do not stand together as they did. Consequently, either he or they have abandoned the doctrines of 1864. He charges them with having changed; while on the other hand they insist that the change has been made by him. That there has been a change, it would be absurd to deny. What then is implied in the claim that Johnson stands precisely where he stood two years ago. Nothing more or less than this: that twenty-two hundred thousand voters have faltered, while he has continued firm. The leader has not abandoned his party, but the party has forsaken its leader; the candidate has not betrayed his supporters, but the supporters have proved false to their candidate; the individual is true, the two millions and more are faithless; the one mind and conscience have maintained their balance, the minds and consciences of an entire party—of half the loyal North—have proved unequal to the strain of the last two years. To be sure, it was beforehand as twenty-two hundred thousand to one that if a schism should occur between President Johnson and his constituency it would be the result of his action rather than of theirs; yet the President insists upon it that this overwhelming probability has been contradicted by what has actually occurred.

But in 1864 there were about eighteen hundred thousand voters in the loyal States who gave their suffrages to the opposition candidate, General McClellan. It may safely be assumed that this (in numbers) very respectable minority in the North did not then hold the same political views with Andrew Johnson, the Republican candidate for Vice President. Indeed, the opposition papers of the time might be quoted to any extent to indicate that there was anything but admiration for him personally or sympathy with his principles among those who sustained the Chicago ticket; we prefer, however, to confine ourselves to the tables. Eighteen hundred thousand electors voted against him—that is enough for the purpose of our argument. But the same newspapers to-day most unqualifiedly and eagerly approve and sustain Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States. Then there has been a change again, either on the part of the quondam candidate, now the official, or of the men who opposed his election. If he and they occupy exactly the same political relationship to each other in 1866 which existed in 1864, it follows that in 1864 the Republican and Democratic parties were in complete harmony; for it is an axiom in politics no less than in mathematics that "things which are equal to the same things are equal to one another," and we have already seen that the Republican party and its candidates were at that time fully agreed together. But this will be pronounced impossible; and the alternative remains that either Johnson or the Democratic party has made a transposition. Johnson for himself denies that any alteration has taken place in his position or principles. Admitting this to be so, the inference cannot be resisted that eighteen hundred thousand voters have come or have been brought across the wide space which separated them from the successful candidate. Beforehand, the probabilities were as eighteen hundred thousand to one that in the event of an alliance or of a fusion between him and them, he, rather than they, would have to traverse the intervening distance. Moreover, the opposition leaders and editors do not concede that they have accomplished this mighty and marvelous conversion; but all this is implied in the assumption of their newly-chosen chieftain, and they must not deny.

Again, it would seem that a third body of voters has made a most utter divergence from its position of two years ago. We refer to the 700,000 voters, more or less, living in the Southern States, who were deprived by the civil war of the privileges of participation in the late Presidential election, but whose sympathies, unless they were greatly belied, were warmly with the opposition nominees. We think it was never claimed for this class of our fellow citizens that they were zealous for the success of the Lincoln and Johnson ticket; yet it is capable of the most abundant demonstration that these 700,000 electors, who were, in 1864, non-voters, by their own act, are now ardent adherents of the policy and measures of him against whom they then brought to bear every means of opposition available to them. Who has, in the meantime, changed? Have they, or has he? He insists that he stands just where he did. Then, strange to say, the whole strength of the Southern vote has been gained for the principles of the Baltimore Convention, and would be given in support of those principles to-day, if a hard-hearted Congress would permit.

In a word, four millions seven hundred thousand voters have, in the course of two years, abjured their political principles, while one man, unerring in his perceptions and immaculate in his convictions, has remained firm and unshaken! The Republican party has gone over *en masse* to the opposition; the opposition party stands squarely upon the Baltimore platform, and the disloyal Southerners have espoused the principles which required their own discomfiture and which secured their utter defeat! And this movement of millions has been secured by the immobility of a single individual! All this is true, or else it is true that President Johnson has abandoned the party which elected him, has renounced its principles and has sworn fealty to its foes. On this issue the loyal men of the United States are now passing their judgment.—*Boston Journal.*

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

DATES TO NOVEMBER 9.

Arrest—The World's Advice to Johnson.

New York, Nov. 8.—Frank Hilton, Gold Broker, at No. 9, Wall street, was arrested to-day for an attempt to get cash upon eight coupons, of $5,000 each, advertised as stolen from Mr. Lord.

The *World* of this morning has a long article, saying that the unfortunate result of the election deprives Andrew Johnson of what ought to have been the chief glory of his administration, viz: the pacification of the country. Powerless during the residue of his term in all contested questions of domestic policy, he only chance of acquiring prestige is in a vigorous foreign policy. Perfectly subject to the control of Congress it would be futile for him to contest longer with the radicals in respect to the South, and he will best consult the dignity of his office by letting his action cease with his responsibility.

Cholera on Board a Steamship.

The steamship *Florida*, which arrived from Havana to-day, had 23 deaths on board from cholera. The *Florida* is chartered by the French government to bring troops from Vera Cruz, and merely touched here to land passengers, none of whom suffered from the disease.

Markets.

New York, Nov 8.—Flour—Dull; common grade 20@40 cts lower. Wheat—Dull. Corn—5@6 cts lower; quoted $3 40.

Hurdle Race.

The Jerome Park Hurdle Race to-day, one mile and three-quarters and seven hundredths, was won by Roscoe. Time, 4:16. Yellow Hammer and Surprise fell.

Fenian Prisoners not to be Executed.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—The *Leader* of this morning has a significant editorial, declaring that Fenians will not be hung, but their punishment will be proportionate to their crimes, with perhaps an admixture of Royal clemency. The *Globe* has a Montreal dispatch, saying it is understood that Government has resolved to commute the sentence of Lynch and McMahon.

Gov. Swan makes a Jubilant Speech.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Gov. Swan was called upon at his residence last night by a large body of Conservatives and made a speech, congratulating them upon the victory obtained. He said the question of the Rebel Confederates would now be settled by the Courts, and whoever that Judge was would be held to a strict account for his action.

Democratic Convention for Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.—The Ohio Democratic Committee to-day resolved to call a State Convention on the 8th of January for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and other officers.

Details of Election News.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Returns from sixty-two counties in Illinois, give Logan 44,000 majority—a gain of 15,000 over Lincoln's vote two years ago. Logan's majority in Lake county, including Chicago, is 9,045. Cairo district gives Rawn, Republican, 500 majority. Belleville district gives Baker, Republican, over 1,200 majority. Springfield district gives Cullom, Republican, 4,000. Quincy district gives Harding, Republican, 2,700. The 9th district elects Lippincott—a Republican gain—and the 11th district is in doubt. The Illinois Senate stands 21 Republicans and 9 Democrats. The House 60 Republicans to 20 Democrats. No other State, this year, has shown such uniform and surprising gains.

The following are the Congressional majorities in Michigan—all Republicans: Benton, 4,500; Upson, 6,300; Slade, 5,000; Berry, 7,000; Trowbridge, 3,200 and Driggs, 4,500. Total Republican majority 31,000. The Legislature is nearly unanimous.

The State of Minnesota, in the 1st district, gives Winslow over 60,000 majority. The 2d district gives Donnelly 3,000 Republican majority.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The 1st district official returns give General Pile, Republican, 170 majority over Hogan. The 2d district, Newcomb, Republican, 3,000. The 3d district is very close. Noell, Conservative, is probably elected. The 4th district, Gravelly, Republican, 4,500. 5th district, McClung, Republican, 6,000. 6th district Van Horn, Republican, 500. 7th district, Ben. Loan, Republican, 8,000. 8th district, Benjamin, Republican, 2,000. The 9th district is close, but Anderson, Republican, is probably elected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Strenuous efforts are making to remove Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and appoint Hon. Spencer, of Cincinnati, but it is understood Mr. McCulloch opposes the change.

Financial Matters.

The receipts of customs in gold average one million weekly.

The British Government has renewed its proposition for a mixed commission to arbitrate the *Alabama* claims.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The drain of currency is rather toward than from New York, and the fact that the banks in this city are willing to allow $25,000,000 of legal tenders which have ceased to bear interest to remain to their credit in the sub-treasury, is most conclusive evidence that they have more money than they can lend.

Gen. Sherman—Mexican Affairs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Gen. Sherman arrived here last night, and the frigate Susquehanna lies anchored off the battery awaiting the departure of our distinguished envoys.

A correspondent who left the city of Mexico on the 23d ult. and Vera Cruz on the 26th, says Gen. Castelnau arrived at the capital on Sunday night. All was quiet there, and all awaiting developments, with all sorts of rumors as to what the new policy will be. The whole country is infested with guerrillas, professedly Liberals, but really bandits, who are using these unsettled times for personal plunder.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Consols 89¼; 5-20's 69. The drafts of Dent & Co., of China, have been refused acceptance. Their engagements are heavy.

The case of the rebel steamers seized at Liverpool, which was brought before the Admiralty Court, has been adjusted.

TRIESTE, Nov. 6.—The King of Italy entered Venice with great pomp yesterday.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Transports are ready to bring the French troops from Mexico.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Charles H. Brickwedel and Charles Harman, proprietors of the Yreka Restaurant, on Sansome street, have filed their petitions in insolvency. Their liabilities are reported in the petition at $5,000. Brickwedel's liabilities amount to $5,319 60, and Herman's to $3,199 50. Neither of them have any assets.

Jacob Levy filed his petition. Levy has been engaged in the retail clothing business.

The retail dealers held another meeting last evening, when the committee appointed at a previous meeting reported that all but two of the wholesale dry goods dealers, one fancy goods dealer and four wholesale grocers, had pledged themselves not to sell goods at retail. The retail dealers express a determination to patronize only those who agree not to interfere with their business by selling at retail.

Another attempt was made last evening to burn the building on north-east corner of Sansome and California streets. The fire was kindled in a room over that occupied by the *Occidental* and *Vanguard* newspaper, but was extinguished with but little damage. This is the third attempt to fire these premises within a year.

Peter Vincent and Elizabeth, his wife, have commenced suit in the 15th District Court, to recover $10,000 damages from Adam Menges and Louisa, his wife, for the use of slanderous words by Mrs. Menges, reflecting on the character of Mrs. Vincent.

The jury in the case of Agnes Hines charged with robbing an old gentleman of $1,400 in a house on Pike street, were out all night and at ten o'clock this morning were discharged, they being unable to agree on a verdict.

T. Davenport, an insolvent debtor, was discharged from his liabilities to-day by a decree of the county court.

Markets.

Flour—Superfine, bf sks, $ 196@$ 25 75@6; gr sks, $6@6 25; extra, bf sks, $6 50@6 90; gr sks $6 10@6 75.

The wheat market is rather quiet; parties waiting to realize from the steamer are considerably moderate offers. During the last few days about 150,000 sacks have been purchased in the interior for this market.

The barley market shows a little improvement. Choice brewing, 97½c; old brewing, $1 02½ 100 lbs.

Oats—Some inquiry with small sales at $1 35@1 45 ₱ 100 lbs for light to good.

Potatoes—Sweet, quoted at $1@1 10.

Gold—Legal Tender.

Gold was quoted at 140½ in New York yesterday. Sterling, 109@109¾. Rates of exchange for to-morrow's steamer are the same. Legal Tenders are 70¼c buying, 70¾ selling.

Shipping.

Arrived—Nov. 8, whaling bark *Roscoe*, 25 days from Ochotsk Sea; brig *Hugh Barclay*, 21 days from Port Ludlow; brig *Hattie Jackson*, 22 days from Petropaulouski. Sailed—Nov. 8, steamer *Continental*, Marathon.

The New York *World* advises the President to cease his opposition to Congress. Not so with the more powerful *Oregon Herald*. It exhorts him not to succumb, and to frighten his adversaries, talks of "bayonets." The *Herald* man evidently thinks that his warlike counsels will prevail over the timid advice of the spiritless fellow of the *World*.

The New York *Herald* not long ago urged the President to join the Radicals so that he might defeat them. Lucky thing for the Radicals that Johnson did not take this advice. The most effectual way to defeat the constitutional amendment would have been for Johnson to advocate its adoption. Bennett is exceedingly cunning.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation."
Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS,
Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket, that trouble in my Throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me a mere whisperer."
N. P. WILLIS.

In spite of your teeth,
Both above and beneath,
Being lightly enamelled and thin,
They will never break down,
Nor turn yellow nor brown,
If the *Sozodont's* daily brushed in.

NICE.—ELLSWORTH & CALDWELL, 89 First St., notwithstanding the stifling rain, continue to execute those magnificent PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES, which excel all others for beauty and durability. Chemistry has demonstrated the fact, and the proprietors of this establishment possess the secret, that pictures can be taken just as well whether it rains or shines. The public will please bear this in mind.

THE FACT IS, that Messrs. KOHN & FISHEL are constantly receiving and selling, at strictly SAN FRANCISCO PRICES, large assortments of the LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE styles of Ready Made Clothing. Their store, No. 111 Front street, is filled from cellar to loft with Gents' Clothing, and requiring still more room, they are disposing of their stock of DRY GOODS AT PRICES FAR BELOW COST.

MARRIED:

At the residence of J. Lossard, in Washington county, Nov. 2, 1866, by Erastus Savage, J. P., John Fuller and Ann M. Weeks, of Washington county.

At the residence of John D. Rowell, in Washington county, Nov. 7, 1866, by Erastus Savage, J. P., R. S. Shook, of Yamhill county, to Juliette Whitmore, of Washington county.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. M. McKENNEY,
S. HUELAT.
Oregon City, Nov. 7, 1866. nov10d1w

S. HUELAT,
Attorney-at-Law,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
OFFICE—OVER CHARMAN & BROTHERS.
nov10d1w

MOUNT TABOR NURSERY!

THERE CAN BE FOUND AT THIS NURSERY A general assortment of
FRUIT TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c.,
Of fine and thrifty growth, from one to four years old, in any quantity to suit purchasers.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, two years growth, will bear good crops next season, from six to twelve dollars per thousand; one to two dollars per hundred.
I have also Wilson's Albany Seedling. The Agriculturist and Triomphe de Gand Strawberry, which is known to be the most, and from their solidity the best marketing fruit.
Location of Nursery, 3 miles east of Portland on the base line road. Packing and delivery at Portland free of charge. Address
6tf JAMES ABRAHAM, Portland.

For San Francisco,
DIRECT.
Freight & Passage at Reduced Rates!
The California, Oregon and Mexico S. S. Company's
NEW, STAUNCH AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
ORIFLAMME,
FRANCIS CONNOR.....Commander,
Will sail for the above Port on or about
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1866.
At 8 o'clock A. M.
Rates:
PASSAGE—CABIN.....$15 00
" STEERAGE..... 5 00
FREIGHT..... 3 00 per ton.
This vessel offers accommodations for Passengers superior to any on the coast, and Passengers can rely on arriving in San Francisco sooner than by any other steamer.
For Freight or Passage, apply at
COMPANY'S OFFICE, Savier's Building,
No. 20 North Front Street,
nov9dtd GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.—8-4 and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, Pillow Cs, Cottons, White Marseilles Quilts, White Blankets, Crib Blankets, Crib Quilts, Merinos, Foulards, Empress Cloths, Delaines, Wincays, Poplins, Red, Orange & White Flannels, Opera Flannels, Turkish Towels, Huckabuck and Damask Towels, Table Linens Cloth, Table and Piano Covers, Oregon Cloths and Tweeds, English Pilot Cloth and Broad Cloth, Cloakings, &c., &c.
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS.—Fine Beaver Coats, Vests and Pants, Reversible and Beaver Sack Over Coats, Elk Doe Pants, Velvet and Cassimer Vests, Oregon Cass. Pants, Scarlet Knit Wool U. Shirts and Drawers, Merino do, Blanket Flannel do, Linen Bosom Shirts, Boys' Merino U. Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Cotton and Wool Socks, Alexander Kid Gloves, New Style Hats, Mens' and Boys' Navy Caps, Silk Umbrellas, Rubber, O. Shoes, &c. &c.
All of which we offer at Lowest Market Prices for Cash.
JOHN WILSON,
127 Front Street.
nov7d1f

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THE UNDERSIGNED, LATE OF NEW YORK, IS NOW PREPARED TO
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CHAS. HOPKINS,
(Successor to C. W. VAUGHN,)
DEALER IN
Hardware & Cutlery,
IRON AND STEEL,
Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics'
TOOLS, PLOWS,
REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS,
AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
No. 116 Corner Front and Morrison Sts.,
oc6 PORTLAND, OREGON. d2ptf

RE-OPENING OF THE
"PAXARATA!"
FRED. MULLER,
HAS THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING TO THE Public that he has Re-Opened the
PAXARATA RESTAURANT!
No. 82 First Street,
Near the corner of Washington.
nov7 dtf

Not Dissolved.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN KELLOGG & ROHR, at Milwaukie, IS NOT DISSOLVED, as heretofore published by Fisher Kellogg, nor has there been any fraud committed, unless it be by Kellogg himself. The cause of said notice was that I sold goods to pay certain just debts of the firm for labor, the settlement of which he was opposed to. I hereby caution any one against doing any business with him on our partnership account, until settlement is made between us.
Nov. 6, 1866. n7d6t* C. H. ROHR.

To the Ladies.

WISHING TO MAKE A CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS, I will sell my entire stock of
Millinery Goods, Cloaks, Etc.,
At prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
All those wishing to purchase goods in my line, will do well to examine my stock.
Remember the place, 138 Front Street.
nov6dlm2p MRS. C. MONELL.

Wanted.

ROOM WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by two gentlemen, charges moderate, references exchanged. Address Box 104, Post Office. nov9-3t

Notice.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the UNION GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO. will be held at the office of the Company on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1866, at ten o'clock A. M. for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the examination of the finances of the Company.
Salem, Nov. 6, 1866.
nov9d3t P. L. WILLIS, Secretary.

FEED!
HAY, OATS, BRAN,
MIDDLINGS,
AND FEED OF ALL KINDS, for sale by
R. H. LAW,
nov9dlm2p 36 First St., Corner of Pine.

Oysters! Oysters!
ANOTHER VERY FINE LOT
JUST RECEIVED at the
RISING SUN,
No. 11 Washington Street,
oc28dtf JAMES LENAGHAN.

XIX+XXXIX.
CALIFORNIA LUSTRE!
EVERYBODY USES IT.
nov2dtf FOR SALE BY MYERS.

A FINE LOT OF FAT AND FRESH
SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS!
Just received at
oc1dtf THE GEM.

Miscellaneous.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NOTICE.
The Company will Despatch a Boat
FOR THE DALLES!
DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
At 5 o'clock A. M.

BOATS ON THE UPPER RIVER
WILL LEAVE CELILO ON
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
At 5 o'clock A. M.

Monticello Route!
FROM AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, till further notice, the Steamer
JULIA,
WM. SMITH.....Master,
J. T. KERNS.....Purser,
will make
Tri-Weekly Trips to Monticello,
Via Willamette Slough, Leaving Portland
Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
at 7 o'clock A. M.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT OPPOSITION RATES.
THE STEAMER RESCUE,
OHLSON.....Master,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
Will Leave for MONTICELLO
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
At 7 o'clock A. M. via Lewis River.

Astoria Route!
A BOAT FOR ASTORIA WILL LEAVE AS USUAL
On Monday and Friday
At 6 o'clock A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.
Portland, Nov. 24, 1866. nov9dtf

SELLING OFF!
AT THE
CITY OF PARIS
DRY GOODS STORE!
ON ACCOUNT OF
EXPIRATION OF LEASE!
The Entire Stock
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD
Before the [illegible]
JACOB MAYER,
City of Paris Store.
N. B.—STORE FIXTURES AND SHOW CASES FOR SALE. oc27dtf

VALUABLE
Real Estate and Personal Property!
For Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE DISPOSED OF THEIR entire interest in the furnishing business to Messrs. Carter, Hayden & Co., and being desirous of closing up their partnership business, now offer for sale the following described Real Estate and Personal Property, to-wit:
Real Estate.
All of Blocks No. 21 and No. 110, lying immediately below the Gas Works, in the City of Portland, Oregon, giving a River Frontage of 600 feet by 200 back to First Street, and known as the SAW-MILL PROPERTY OF HARRAUGH & STITZEL.
Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block No. 47, and Lots 1 and 8 in Block No. 38, in Couch's Addition to the City of Portland.
Also, the north half of Lots 2 and 7 in Block No. 27, being 25 feet on Front Street by 200 feet back to First Street, being the property formerly occupied by E. G. Smith, opposite the O. S. N. Co.'s Warehouse.
Personal Property.
Also, the following described Personal Property:
THREE CYLINDER BOILERS 30 inches in diameter by 37 feet in length;
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 13¼ inch bore, 8½ feet stroke, together with large Fly-Wheel and Shafting complete;
ONE SPAN OF HEAVY WORK HORSES, WAGON and Harness, and
ONE LARGE SCOW BOAT, ENTIRELY NEW.
For particulars, apply to either of the parties.
HARBAUGH & STITZEL.
nov2d1m

CLOSING OUT AT COST!
NO HUMBUG!
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREWITH GIVES NOTICE to dealers in, and consumers of wines, that he will close out, within two weeks, his entire stock of
Wines and Liquors,
Consisting principally of
PORT, SHERRY, WHITE WINE, CLARET, ANGELICA, MUSCAT, WINE BITTERS, ETC.,
At San Francisco Prices, For Cash.
Call and examine Quality and Prices.
California Wine Depot, No. 69 First Street,
H. SAYER, Proprietor.
Portland, Nov. 5, 1866. nov6d2w

JUST RECEIVED!
A. H. WHITE,
No. 119 Front Street,
IS NOW RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER
Large Additions to his Extensive Stock of
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,
and all other Goods in his line among which are
SEIBERLICH'S BOOTS,
MILES', GODFREY'S AND HENKERT'S
LATEST STYLES.
Call in and examine the Stock, opposite the New Columbian Hotel. nov9d1f

POSITIVELY CLOSING OUT.
Bargains, Bargains!
IN
MILLINERY GOODS!
Consisting of a Fine Assortment of
Ready Made Hats, Bonnets, Etc., Etc.
INTENDING TO LEAVE HERE ON THE 15TH OF November next, to settle in California, I offer the above goods at
Less Than Cost.
Call and be convinced.
MRS. J. LORYEA,
Washington Street,
oc26d2p2w Between Second and Third Streets.

Portland Laundry!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE interest of R. H. DUNLAP in the PORTLAND LAUNDRY will in future conduct the business and ask a continuance of its patronage.
Orders left with Messrs. HARRISH & ATKINSON, No. 11 Morrison Street will be promptly attended to, and delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
Portland, Nov. 6th, 1866. SHEED & PHILLIPS. nov9d1p1m

Auction and Commission.

OSCAR KILBOURN,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 96 Front Street,
AUCTION SALES—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
OF
Real Estate, Stock, Furniture, Horses, and General Merchandise.
SPECIAL SALES attended to in any part of the City.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on Consignments.
A General Assortment of MERCHANDISE on hand at PRIVATE SALE AT AUCTION PRICES.

REAL ESTATE!
At Auction!
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, I will expose to public sale at auction at the Court House door in Multnomah County, State of Oregon, on
Monday, November 12th, 1866,
between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., the following real estate belonging to the estate of Buel Woodard, deceased. That is to say:—
Lots one, two, three, five, six and eight, (1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8) in block nine (9) in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, State of Oregon.
Said lots will be sold separately.
Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day.
Terms—All cash down on day of sale in gold coin.
C. S. SILVER,
Admr of the Estate of Buel Woodard, deceased.
October 4th, 1866. 47t4t
OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS,
AND
HATTERS' MATERIALS.
No. 72 Front Street, Portland.
ARE RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR EXtensive Stock, by every steamer, all the LATEST STYLES of New York, London and Parisian taste, for
Gentlemen's and Children's Wear.
Which they will sell
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST!
P. S.—Hats of every Style and Description MADE TO ORDER, also neatly repaired at
no6d1f2p J. C. MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.

VAN FRIDAGH & CO.,
107 First Street,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENtion of their customers to their having unpacked and have ready for inspection
Their Latest Importations from France
FOR THE FALL TRADE,
OF
MILLINERY!
DRY AND FANCY GOODS!
Paris Pattern
BONNETS & HATS!
MALINES, VALENCIENNES,
GUIPURE and CLUNY LACES;
CLOAKS, DRESS TRIMMINGS;
VELVET CLOTH;
RICH OPERA AND FITTING STREET CLOAKS;
RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS;
VELVETS, REPPS,
POPLINS AND FOULARDS;
AND A HOST OF OTHER GOODS. oc22tf

NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE!
IMPORTANT TO ALL!
HAVING POSITIVELY DECIDED TO CLOSE OUT Our Extensive Stock of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
TRIMMINGS,
FURNISHING GOODS & NOTIONS,
THIS FALL,
We are now offering everything in the above line strictly at
SAN FRANCISCO COST!
For Cash Only!
In order to satisfy yourselves that this is no
NO HUMBUG!
All we ask of you is to compare our prices with any in the city, not excepting those who pretend to sell at cost, and we are assured that you will be convinced that
WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.
In giving us an early call you will have an opportunity of selecting from the LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
COREY, LYON & KAUFMAN,
oc22dtf 59 Front Street, above Washington.

FOR THE BEST SELECTION
And Largest Assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys' and Children's
BOOTS and SHOES:
GO TO THE
PHILADELPHIA
Boot and Shoe Store,
112 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
WE RECEIVE NEW GOODS AND NEW STYLES by every Steamer from the East, direct, which we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other store in this city.
EAST & CAHALIN,
No. 112 Front Street,
oc10d2tpf